TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1896.

Washington Office--- 1410 Pennsylvania Avenue Telephone Calls. 

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL WHEN PURNISHED BY AGENTS. WEEKLY.

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY Indianapolis, Ind.

Rei meed Rates to Clubs.

Fersons sending the Journal through the mails in the sited States should put on an eight-page paper a E-CENT postage stamp on a twelve or sixteen-page per a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign postage is maily double these rays.

All communications intended for publication in paper must, in order to receive attention, be ac-panied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places-NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House. CHICAGO-Palmer House and P. O. News Co., 91

OUISVILLE—C. T. Deering, northwest corner of Third and Jefferson sts., and Louisville Book Co., 36 VASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, E'bitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, 14th street, bet. Penn. ave. and F street.

Adams street, CINCINNATI-J. R. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street

Keeping 500,000,000 of silver dollars and paper on par with gold is practical bi-

The free and unlimited coinage of silver is not bimetallism, because gold would fly the country on such an event. The 16-to-1 policy is silver monometallism.

York Tribune speaks of "Platt and company," meaning the ex-Senator and his coterie. Just now it would be in order to write it "Platt &

There was a time when Governors Alteld and Matthews did not agree, but now they are announced as the leaders of the free-silver Democracy in their respective States.

Several weeks since, in all kindness the Journal warned Governor Matthews that if he attempted to expand his boom so as to cover all phases of the silver uestion the poor thing would burst, and It has, even if he is not aware of it.

The New York Times, Cleveland organ, says that the Republican party is 'tariff mad." That is putting it strong but it would be safe for the Times to say that the Republican party is weary of silent factories, of unemployed men, of lost markets and of Democratic deficits in the revenue.

While the President is largely reconsible for the bad policy of bond sellng, no man who voted for the present tariff law can escape his part of the lame. That measure did not provide ncient revenue to meet the expendiares of the government, and bond selling was the only resort of the President o get money for culrent expenditures.

Because the Indiana Republican platorm on the money question is one of the est, if not the best, of the season, more nen have claimed its authorship than have claimed to have written "Beautiful Snow." An Eastern dispatch claims that Mr. Perry S. Heath is the author, and that he wrote it as the declaration which Governor McKinley would like to ee in the national platform. If true this would be important.

Of course, Governor Matthews did not stend that the Anderson man to whom he wrote that back-action letter should make it public, but it cannot help him as an aspirant to tell reporters that he does lot intend to have such letters put into cold type for the world to stare at. One set of views for the country and another set in private letters to be shown to a few may be good politics as his Excellency inderstands it, but it is not high-grade

And now President Ellot, of Harvard, to get what money it can from the government." And yet it has not asked for egislation extending the scope of the pension system since 1888. If it were a uestion of pensioning the widow of ublic man who was a general officer President Eliot would favor it. The president is a mugwump with a Demo ratio attachment.

Those who tell us that free coinage of liver will so enhance its value as bullion that it will be as good as gold at the present ratio forget that when our ratio was 15 to 1 our free coinage could not dvance silver bullion the 3 per cent. secessary to make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar in bullion, and that when the ratio was changed to 16 to 1 we could not raise the price of gold the 6 per ent. necessary to make the gold dollar worth as much as the silver.

The only bare-faced job which has been attempted in this Congress was the proposition to appropriate \$3,000,000 for making a harbor on the Pacific coast for the Southern Pacific railroad, which would make the lands of the Senator pushing the job worth hundreds of thousands, and it was proposed and advocated by Senator Jones, of Nevada, now a Populist and a silver leader. But this job, which was defeated, is not be compared with the job which has for its end the doubling of the coinage value of the silver bullion of the silver mine

The New York Sun is too accurate a newspaper generally to put Kansas in he list of States in which the Repub icans have declared for the free coinage of silver, when, as a matter of fact, a free-silver plank was rejected by the convention and a resolution adopted to the effect that the declaration of the Reblican national convention would be ed by the Republicans of Kansas as their platform. That paper is strangemisinformed when it puts Iowa, Misord. Oregon and Washington under its at of States "straddling" the currency we, when all of them declared against coinage of silver, which is the only al insue on the money question

at of Bengtor Teller re-

motives for its enactment than have has been understood that the bill was passed to prevent the enactment of free-coinage bill, which the silence of President Harrison led some to fear that he might approve. Such is the version which Senator Sherman gives in book. Senator Teller gives a different version. It is that the free-coinage majority in the Senate determined to attach a free-silver amendment to the Mc-Kinley tariff bill then before Congress, which measure, Senator Teller asserts, President Harrison would have vetoed, thus killing free silver and the tariff bill together. This, and not the fear that a free-silver bill might be signed, is the reason why the Sherman act was passed against his judgment. In his speech Senator Teller said that General Harrison told Senators that he would veto a free-coinage bill, and that Secretary Windom told this to Congressmen again and again. The Sherman law was passed to secure the passage of the McKinley

HOW IT WILL WORK. History repeats itself, particularly in regard to the blunders of mankind. For example, silver Democrats and selfseeking aspirants for Congress who have been Republicans, Populists, Greenbackers, etc., imagine that they can carry the strong Republican districts in this State by nominating men who have been Republicans or Populists, and thereby draw enough votes from the Republicans who may be inclined to free coinage to elect them. In districts to which the Democrats have a hope Democrats alone will run. This scheme has been tried time and again, and has failed. When Horace Greeley became the Demo-Liberal Republican candidate for President combinations were made in most of the strong Republican districts by nominating Liberal Republicans to run against the regular candidates. When that combination was flushed with the certainty of the defeat of the Republicans and third of the party in the country was believed to have been enrolled under the Greeley standard a popular and influential Liberal Republican was named against Mr. Blaine, who had made himself particularly obnoxious to the Greeley element. He made a thorough canvass. The election in Maine took place in September, and was consequently the first real test of the strength of the two parties in a Northern State. When the votes were counted in the Blaine district he was not only ahead of the popular candidate for Governor on the same ticket, but his opponent ran hundreds behind the Democratic candidate for that office. For every Republican who voted for the liberal candidate two Democrats voted for Mr. Blaine. The same thing was tried in several States that year, with the same result. When the Greenback craze was at its height attempts were made all over the country to combine against the Republican candidates in strong Republican districts by taking as a candidate some former Republican. In nine cases in ten the combination failed because the voters of the old parties could not be persuaded to support such combinations.

At the outset such combinations always seem invincible, but when men have time to think them over they usualy reject them. If the presidential election of 1872 had been held a month after the Democratic national convention indorsed Horace Greeley it is probable that he would have been elected, because there was an apparent stampede. About that time the Democratic and Greeley papers filled their columns with the names of prominent Republicans who had declared against General Grant. As the months passed and sincere men had time to think the matter over these 'prominent Republicans," who were chiefly disappointed place seekers, had to following. They became generals without armies. When the votes were counted Mr. Greeley was worse than beaten. Few Republicans voted for him, while thousands of Democrats, forced to vote for a Republican or not vote at all either took to the woods on election day or assumed the right to make their own choice between two candidates who had always been Republicans.

It will turn out that way this year; remarks that "the Grand Army is an more Democrats who believe in the imfor a sound-money Republican than Republicans who will desert their party to vote for a renegade Republican. History vill repeat itself.

> SILVER MAJORITY IN THE DEMO-CRATIC CONVENTION.

It must now be evident to the unblased spectator that the free-silver wing of the Democratic party is likely to control the Chicago convention. Six months ago i was probable that the Cleveland or sound-money element would have a majority of the delegates and make the platform and the nomination. Two months ago the tide turned, and now the control of the silverites seems well nigh assured. Something may happen be tween this time and the meeting of the convention to cause a reaction, but it is not probable. Just now the strife be tween the two elements is bitterest in Illinois, where, unfortunately for the sound-money element, the contest is be tween the President and Governor Altgeld. The indications are that Altgeld will win. With the organization in his hands it seems more than an even chance that Altgeld will get a considerable porion of the delegation from Chicago. If he able Democrats in Indiana who favor sound currency had taken hold three months ago they could have controlled a large part of the delegation. As it now stands it is not probable that the delegation will contain six sound-money men No one knows that better than Governor Matthews, and his slipping away from his anti-free-coinage professions of a few months ago into an indefinite vagueness is evidence of the change which has taken place. If Ohio and Kentucky shall be saved to the sound-money faction it will be surprising.

The Democratic papers in the East seem not to realize the situation. Some of their "General" Clarksons have been making figures which insure the soundmoney element control in July at Chicago. The Philadelphia Record, for instance, is desiring the nomination of Mc-Kinley on the assumption that a sound id-standard man unless a minority of

thirds rule shall be revoked neither facbeen given to the public. Heretofore it | tion can make a nomination, but if it is the free-silver element will have the ma-

> It is time that the Eastern Democratic papers which are devoting so much attention to Governor McKinley's silence should be considering what they will do in view of the probable control of the Democratic national convention by the free-coinage faction.

NEWSPAPER INDECENCY.

The illustrated press at its best is

neither pleasing nor instructive; at its worst it is a veritable museum horrors. There was a time when pictorial representation of crimes and indecencies was left to such weekly journals as the Police Gazette, and the reputation of those sheets was such that no self-respecting person was likely to be caught reading one. If the Police Gazette still exists it is badly crowded in the field once its own by certain metropolitan dailies whose taste for vulgarities is more rank than the disreputable weekly ever dared to entertain. The New York World is one of the worst offenders in this line, though it has close imitators in Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. Each edition of the week is filled and running over with scandals and vulgar happenings, shocking crimes and petty gossip gathered as with a muck rake from all parts of the country; but it is on Sunday that this matter is exploited most loudly and illustrated most elaborately. In the issue of last Sunday, for instance, in addition to several pages of colored cartoons of hideous design and more atrocious coloring, which nobody of sane mind would stop to examine, are a dozen or more pages filled with pictures in black and white, hardly less encouraging to lunacy. Sweeping across one page is a winged monster described as one of the man-bird inhabitants of Mars. Across another is a row of female legs exposed to the knee in order, ostensibly, to display the newest styles in stockings. There is a picture of a batman at the bottom of the sea with his there is a circle of rats united by their tails for common defense; there are representations—they cannot be described as portraits-of Catherine De Medici and other "famous poisoners;" there is a picture of an offending member of the Shah's harem being cast from a high tower; there are semi-nude women with various excuses for being, and another entirely nude save for the shield of a serpent coiled about her; there is woman standing on the coping at the top of a twenty-story building, and another woman whose body is being smoked for preservation by her Congo husband; there is the mad King of Bavaria in some of his crazy antics, wild hogs in a den of serpents, a woman in rubber tights swimming through Hell Gate (New York's Hell Gate), "Mrs. Everett," the recent suicide, on a slab in the morgue, a-but why continue the list? The text is comparatively unimportant, though evidently constructed with a view to illustration of precisely this tawdry kind. No human being can be instructed or benefited in any way by contemplation of such pictures. They are not art; they are neither well drawn in the original nor good reproductions of bad drawings. They are simply a blotch upon good white paper, and if the paper that prints them can be said to have any influence at all it is of a degrading sort. Yet this paper and a few like it serve as a text for wholesale denunciation of the Sunday press by critics who are not broad minded enough to acknowledge that a hundred clean, reputable, wellconducted Sunday papers exist where there is one of these atrocities. If it is only an occasional one, like the Journal, which refrains entirely from illustration, at least the majority of those that do use pictures attempt to be decent if they

cannot be artistic. ARTIST SCHMITZ AND THE MONU-

MENT.

The fact that Mr. Bruno Schmitz designed the soldiers' monument as a whole roves him to be much more than a mere architect. He is an artist, and a great one. Although he is not able to design the groups of statuary in detail, he is able, better than the sculptor who is the master of such detail, to designate their neral proportions and their proper re lation to the great shaft. His training qualifies him to see the structure as it should be when complete, harmonious in all its parts.' He did see it so when he made the original drawings, and on looking at the monument itself in its present stage of progress he sees that the harmony has been preserved only where the lesign was closely followed. Happily this was done everywhere except in the building of the fountains. It required no expert to see that these were inadequate in every respect, and it was to be expected that he would condemn them, but his verdict should have most weight What he says about other parts of the structure should also be received as authoritative by those who have the work in charge. He favors stone instead of bronze groups, and gives good reasons therefor. Many people who are not professional artists, sculptors on architects, but have a fairly well de veloped sense of the fitness of things have believed all along that groups of stone statuary would be in better keeping than bronze, and will be gratified to know that their judgment is sustained by so high an authority. The objecions to stone are trivial; the matter at least should receive careful and unprejudiced consideration by the regents. and with a purpose of carrying out, as far as possible, all the designer's plans. His name will be more closely associated with the great memorial than that of designer of its parts; he is responsi for it as a whole, and it is due to him that his advice be taken.

The Chicago Chronicle, the only Demo cratic paper of wide reputation in Illinois, is the severest in its criticisms of Governor Altgeld's speech of any paper in the city. What is more significant as showing the temper of the Democratic factions in Illinois is a half-column edi torial in yesterday's issue in which it practically assumes the connection of Governor Altgeld as the chief magistrate of the State with the defalcation of the Democratic State Treasurer. The Chroncle calls upon the Governor, who is so swift to misconstrue the motives of thos he hates, "to take the floor to answe dividual borrowed money from the Stat mer of Illinois and from a tr

employment of State funds, became a bankrupt and an embezzler." It tells him that others can tell the story, but they prefer that the Governor shall make the statement. This is a home thrust which Governor Altgeld can scarcely ignore by silence. Such a savage attack upon a Democratic Governor by a Democratic paper discloses the deadly animosities which the Democratic factions of the President and of Governor Altgeld

According to a table in the Chicago Tribune the free-coinage faction of the Democratic party has 378 delegates and the gold-standard faction 390 which are as good as elected. In the 378 are counted for free silver the forty-eight delegates of Illinois. The Tribune goes on to say that if the gold faction gets Indiana, Kentucky and South Dakota it will have just the number of delegates which constitute a majority of the convention. But under the unit rule, if not without it, Indiana's thirty delegates will go to the silverites and push its 378 up to 408. Again, in the gold column is Ohio. Possibly Senator Brice may be able to get a majority of the Ohio delegation, and thus, under the unit rule, control the whole of it. Such estimates as the above are not reliable.

A story is going the rounds of the papers in which Mr. Perry S. Heath is made to say that he wrote the financial plank of the Indiana Republican platform, and that "it fits McKinley" and embodies the idea the Canton candidate would like to see in the platform to be adopted at St. Louis. Is it possible the McKinley managers have had agents in all States writing financial planks warranted to fit in any climate? There is the Ohio plank, for instance-was that written by a McKinley agent or by Mc-Kinley himself, and does it fit the Major's views? To go further afield, a free-silver plank was adopted by California Republicans. Was it written by an agent of the Ohio candidate, and does

"Ian MacLaren," othewise the Rev. ohn Watson, has been "called" to a New York church, and may accept. He is far more famous as the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" than as a minister, and it is not at all probable that he would have eceived the call merely on his ministerial eputation. If he comes and does the work that pascors of American churches are commonly expected to perform, he will hardly have time for writing any more novels.

Miss Harraden, who wrote a novel that had quite a run last year-what was the name of it?-is about to issue a new book which she thinks of calling, "I, too, Have Passed Through Wintry Hours." Why not make it "A Cold Day" and be done with it?

Past and Present." Contrary to might be thought it is not being issued by

BUBBLES IN THE AIR. Of Course Not. Potts-Abbott? Who told you he was my riend? I haven't a bit of use for him.

Watts-Oh, you haven't? Then, of course, Averse to Notoriety. Sox-Did you hear atout Dolly Hustler slapping that masher's hws the other even-

Buskin-Yes. I also heard that she was very much annoyed by the notoriety gained in the affair. "She is. She positively forbade her press gent writing it up for more than a thou-

A Wild Revel

"Say," said the man clothes and the bowed back and horny hands of a farmer, to the restaurant waiter, "have you got pig jowl and greens here? An' butermilk? An' cornbread? An' kin I shovel the truck in with a knife and take my coat

The waiter told him he could be accommodated in all particulars. The ex-farmer removed his coat and sat down opposite a man who looked as if he night be willing to listen, and explained: "It's been two year now," said he, "sence we struck gas on the farm, and I ain't had a quare meal sence. Been fillin' up on Charhorse Rusies, saoflay de allakazam, an' all them French dishes ever sence. That's what comes of marryin' a woman who be lieves in keepin' up with the percession when ou got the price, as she puts it."

"I should think you would have rebelled long ago," said the listener. ago I was so deep in debt that I had to put the farm in her name. I sneaked away today an' left her at one of them fine hotels. I'm goin' to have a orgie of old-fashioned vittels, sasprilly pop an' mebbe a beer or two, an' go back an' tell her what I've did. an' ef she wants to git a divorce she kin git it. Old Ell will hev hed his day of freedom fer a few glorious hours, anway!"

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Prof. Garner, of Central African monkey ame, and editor Labouchere, of London Fruth, are very much on the outs. Accord ingly Prof. Garner has named one of his simians "Labby," and says he intends to

One of the amazing literary successes of he century is Spurgeon's sermons. Westminster Gazette says that 2,396 of these sermons have been printed and sold and that the sum total of the sales reaches nearly 100,000,000, an average of about 35,000 copies per sermon.

The Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales, was thrown from his horse the other day and badly hurt. His horse olled over him more than once, and it was the spot and taken into the house. He is Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, the mother of the well-known New Yorker, Robert Center, who was killed while riding a bicycle on the Western boulevard, in New York, some nonths ago, has given his entire estate, alued at \$150,000, to endow in his memory a fund for instruction at Columbia College Col. Russell Heath, of Carpinteria, Ariz. ras a tree of the species from which camscarcely larger than a lead pencil when lanted, seven years ago, and it now stands hearly twenty feet high and measures near the base seven and a half inches in diame-

It is an interesting fact that the new president of the Royal Academy, in common with others of his colleagues, has in the course of his career been a sign painter. Sir John Millais, in the early days, long be-fore he met the tide which carried him on to fortune, painted a "St. George and the gon" for the Vidler Inn, at Haves, in

The state of health of Oscar Wilde has the Home Office recently sent down two doctors to examine and report upon his on. On examination of the prisoner to warrant their suggesting any relaxation in the ordinary prison discipline being made

The German Emperor has a curious arnent with his kitchen department ays the cooks about 22 for each plate, or

The Prince of Bulgaria is discovering the difference between visiting Paris incognito and visiting it in state, and he prefers the ormer method. He started out at 8 o'clock one morning for a private stroll, but, looking round at the corner of the Rue Tilsitt, perceived that he was being followed by two police officials, and promptly returned

The English papers are full of stories of the late Shah of Persial some of which are probably true. When he was visiting England he frequently expressed his contemp for the mildness of English law. So he was finally taken to Newgate in order that he might see a gallows. He at once manifested great interest in it, and, expressing a de sire to see how it worked, asked the governor to hang a man. The governor ex-plained that he had not at the time a man ready for the experiment; whereupon the Shah expressed his contempt. But he into mated that that was of no consequence "Hang one of these," said he, pointing the suite, each man of which probably trembled in his shoes. And very great, indeed was the Shah's disgust when he found that he could not prevail upon the governor to do what he wanted.

Some Day of Days. Some day, some day of days, threading the With idle, heedless pace, Onlooking for such grace, I shall behold your face. Some day, some day of days, thus may

Perchance the sun may smile from skies

Or wintry's icy chill Touch whitely vale and hill. What matter? I shall thrill Through every vein with summer on the Once more life's perfect youth will all con

And for a moment there
I shall stand fresh and fair,
And drop the garment care;
Once more my perfect youth will nothing shut my eyes now, thinking how 't How face to face each soul Will slip its long control, Forget the dismal dole dreary fate's dark separating sea;

And glance to glance, and hand to hand The past with all its fears, Its silences and tears.

Its lonely, yearning years, -Nora Perry. THE NEGRO PROBLEM.

A Kansas Preacher Says It Is the Christianizing of the Whites.

em is given by the Rev. Charles Mon in The Kingdom. Mr. Sheldon is An admirable study of daries of his parish is a district without a high Christian influence. It been slaves, and the young ing grown up in a loose kind of way. Mr. Sheldon took lodgings for two weeks in this negro district, went into their house, took careful census of their numbers. tion, health, ambitions, needs and wan He then tested the caste feeling against t egro in Topeka. He had a res ressed negro go successively into three one best restaurants in the city and follower him, and found that he was properly reman apply for membership in the Young Men's Christian Association, and he was Chinaman or a Turk would have been reeldon says that there negro problem any more than an o-Saxon problem—It is simply a human em; that the great hope for the negro is in the children; and his church has a cordingly established a kindergarten negroes. The young men and women are hardest of all to reach, including the rowdy, awless, loafing and gambling element not have much incentive to study or learn a trade. He can get no place as clerk in an is not wanted as a teacher, and amily at once took their children out of him. The negroes ride in the street and steam cars all through Kansas with the le and have the same rights with them at theaters, churches and all enter-tainments; but the race prejudices is yet far from fading out. Mr. Sheldon concludes

with this weighty remark:
"I do not have much hopes of Christianizing the negroes until we have Christianized the Anglo-Saxons. It is a present question with me now sometimes which race needs

M'KINLEY WON'T TALK. Friend Says He Will Let the Party Make the Financial Plank.

Canton (O.) Special Pittsburg Commercial "Ex-Governor McKinley will make no fur-ner declarations on the financial question. His record must speak for itself." This statement was made by one of Major ative of the Commercial Gazette this afternocn. Continuing, this gentleman said: "The demand now being made upon Gov-

ortuned. His friends know where so do those who are in opposition to his candidacy. Supposing he were to come out and declare himself for a gold standard now. lis enemies would say that he was not sin cere; that it was done only to catch votes, and this would be the same were he to lean towards silver or compromise on a bimetallic

The public is not to be deluded by th

views of any candidate expressed on the eve of a campaign like this. Major McKin ley appreciates this; so do his friends and advisers. Those in doubt canno afely judge by such an expression, may reach a safer and more reliable clusion by reference to his expressed views on finance extending over a period of twenty years in public life. I know, and every man familiar with Mcinley's record knows, that he is committed to sound money. 'It is not because the question is one that Major McKinley desires to dodge that he refuses to speak, but for the reason that anything he might now say might be misunderstood, and also that such an utteran ould be in exceeding bad taste. One mo nore and the convention will assemble Louis and adopt a platform defining the sues to be fought. That convention show e left free to determine on a platform which will stand for everything to be desired by the party-a platform representative of the party's position. To anticipate by sugges-tion any portion of that platform on the part of Major McKinley would be an assumption

his part unwarranted by preceder an insult to the intelligence of the ilcans of the United States. The De power has at the head of the government one greater than the party; with us the party is

More Faith in the Party.

We do not believe that Mckinley wo but our faith is rather in his party mself. He is admittedly honest, but he is not courageous, and the only hope of maintaining national credit during his administration, if elected President, would be in the absolute fidelity of the party to a sound financial policy. We have reason to

elieve that the party will maintain such a

olicy, and for that reason, and that alone, here may be faith in McKinley's fidelity or even reasonably certain, to maintain wis re must be faith in the man who is ch n President that he will establish credit oth at home and abroad, and that is why he nomination of McKinley, without a dis-inct deliverance on the subject, would be ed with more or less distrust in accepted with more or less distrust in sensitive financial circles. The question of sound money is as old in this country, as the government itself, and what possible harm could there be in McKinley declaring in favor of that which the government has ever maintained, and which he must maintain if elected President?

DEFEATED IN HIS EFFORT TO I VESTIGATE ALABAMA FRAUDS.

> ole of 41 to 6 the Senate De elded Kot to Inquire Into Election Irregularities.

IR SHERMAN'S EXPLANATION

MORGAN'S SEAT CANNOT BE QUES-TIONED BY THIS CONGRESS.

Term for Which He Was Elected Does Not Begin Till Next March-Whisky Bottling Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, May 18 .- The Senate today, by a vote of 6 yeas to 41 nays, defeated a motion by Mr. Allen to proceed with the consideration of the resolution to investigate the alleged election irregularities in Alabama, occurring at the time Governor Oates was elected over R. F. Kolb, Populist. Four Republican Senators, Chandler, Frye, Gallinger and Morrill, and two Populists, Allen and Peffer, made up the affirmative vote. Mr. Allen took occasion to declare that the vote disclosed the insincerity of Republican Senators to their professions in behalf of honest elections. Mr. Sherman responded that it was not for the present Senate to go into the general investigation of elections, as these resolutions proposed, and Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, author of the resolution, explained that the adverse vote was due largely to the disinclination to displace appropriation bills. The entire day of the Senate, after 1 o'clock, was an increduity more or less polite. But there given to the bill regulating gas rates in the District of Columbia

ing bills were passed: Authorizing the pur- | Prof. Bell described the experiment, which chase by the United States and the making was quite successful, and continued as folfree of toll of roads passing over the Yo- lows: semite National Park; regulating the pay of missioned officers of artillery, cavalry and infantry of the army, as follows: Sergeant major, \$30; regimental quartermaster, \$30; first sergeant, \$30; sergeant, \$23; corporals, \$17 (a proviso to the last bill proding and site at Deadwood, S. D. Mr. Chandler secured the adoption of erhment suits instituted in New York as to the Joint Traffic Association betw Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard. The resolutions recently presented by Sherman for the appointment of a commof five Senators to go to Alaska during uiries as to seal life, boundary, etc., was reses and placed on the calendar witho avorable or unfavorable recommenda ir. Chandler objected to immediate con

The proposed inquiry into alleged election irregularities in Alabama then came up or request by Mr. Allen for unanimous conproceed to the immediate considerausiness had the right of way, and this pronted out that the question

for the last two years, and it seemed dent, said Mr. Chandler, that the resolution ould not progress as long as the New York enator was here to object. Mr. Chandler asked unanimous consent that a final vote be taken on the resolution on Wednesday at air. Alien argued that the alleged Alabamarregularities was one of the highest privi

eges. He disclaimed, however, any desire o prosecute any inquiry which would ques-ion the right of Mr. Morgan to his seat. Mr. Faulkner interjected the remark that took from the question any privileged chartion "pettilogging," yet he knew it

satisfied, he said, that "when it ng March 4 next, to in any questions affecting the seats of Senators of human flight is the question of land or members whose terms begin at that time. The Senate has no jurisdiction, Mr. Sherman a vehicle that is apt to wind up its jo an election. Its jurisdiction extended to an investigation as to the right of a Senator to tion of members of the House. He made this explanation, he said, in view of Mr. Allen's suggestion of insincerity. Mr. Allen arose to state that, in his judg-

Mr. Chandler said the vote had resulted propriation blis. If he had been con-ted he would have advised against crowdg a vote as against appropriation bills. stand for what it is worth. With this flurry over the Senate too bill relating to the price of gas in eral discussion of the cost of gas, lasting bughout the day, the bill being passed at

6 o'clock, when the Senate had an executive session and adjourned. HOUSE PROCEEDINGS. Time Fixed for Debate on the Immigration Bills-A Whisky Bill.

WASHINGTON, May 18.-It was expected hat the House would take up consideration f the immigration bills on the calendar today under a special order, but, owing to the pressure of other matters, the order was not presented until just prior to adjournment. It was then amended so as to give to-morrow and Wednesday until 4 o'clock for consideration of these bills. There are four of them. The McCall bill provides an educational test; the Stone bill provides for consular inspection, and the Mahany and Corliss bills provide for more rigid enforce ment of the present immigration laws, and especially deal with immigration from Can-

ference reports were adopted, and bills were assed as follows: To allow the bottling of tilled spirits in bond; to expedite the deivery of imported goods in parcels and packages not exceeding \$500 in value; to provide for the registration of trade marks on ottles, barrels, corks and other receptacles used in interstate and foreign commerce: to incorporate the Ancient Society o Colonial Dames of America; for the general ecretary of War and Secretary of the efore the local land offices, and to grant a the to the charity hospital at Biloxi, Miss. The conference report on the bili to im rove the merchant engineer service was dopted, and the bill to constitute Leadille, Pueblo and Durango, Col., subports of ntry was passed. Mr. Evans explained he purpose of the bill to permit distilled pirits four years old or over to be bottled a bond. Such bottling would furnish an of-

whisky."

Mr. Tate criticised the bill on the ground that it discriminated in favor of the large distillers. The bill was passed—113 to 20.

At 4:30 p. m. Mr. Henderson presented the special order for consideration to-day and to-morrow until 4 o'clock of the immigration bills on the calendar. Mr. Bartholdt, chairman of the committee on immigration, suggested, in view of the devotion of aimost the control of the committee on immigration, suggested, in view of the devotion of aimost the control of the committee on the control of the control o the entire day to other matters, that an ad-ditional day be given for debate. Mr. Hen-derson explained that the stress of business would not permit such an extension, sides, he understood that Mr. Bartholdt opposed to immigration bills and did not represent his committee on the subject.
Mr. Bartholdt denied this, saying that favored the bill for the application of educational test.

Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Dalzell argued for more time, and Mr. W. A.
Stone and Mr. Lacey against an extension.
In the course of his remarks Mr. Henderson
predicted that Congress would adjourn sine
die between the 7th and 10th of June. After considerable sparring the resolution was adopted. The House then, at 5:05 p. m., adjourned.

Tracewell Will Spenk. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, May 18.-Representative Tracewill expects to speak to-morrow on the subject of immigration. He will discuss some features of the Stone bill for consular inspection of all immigrants. He is a member of the immigration committee, and has devoted much time to the subject. Of the bills which will lie before the House tomorrow and Wednesday it seems certain that the McCall bill, providing for an educational test of all immigrants, and the Corliss bill, prohibiting aliens who maintain a domicile abroad, from working in this country, will pass. The chances for the Stone bill are dubious, unless Mr. Stone consents to several amendments. to several amendments.

THE FLYING MACHINE Features of the Apparatus Invented

by Prof. Samuel P. Langley.

Occoquan (Va.) Special to Pittsburg Dis-

Like the old cry of "wolf, wolf!" when there was no wolf, the stories of flying machine experiments have been so often given to the public that they are received with seems no doubt that the problem of the ages has at last been solved, and right here in At the opening of the Senate the follow- this pleasant little suburb of Washington.

> "The difficulties are greatly lessened by the enlargement of the machine. A flyer of this type eighty feet long would have a sufficient area of planes to sustain a powerful steam engine and a car carrying a number of passengers. The steam may be obtained from liquid fuel or by burning gas that has been compressed and loaded into cylindrical reservoirs of thin drawn steel tubing. Such a reservoir can be made to hold 100 its cubical contents of gas, and thus the airship is able to take on board a great quantity of fuel in a very small compass

> "Prof. Langley calls his machine an 'aerodrome' or air-runner. It travels at the rate hat it is able to go slowly. This will be understood when it is explained that the taining power required by the airship comes less in proportion to the increase its speed. A man can skate over thin which would not bear him if he stood to hold him up. If he go fast odrome. If the aerodrome is able to su going twice as fast. Until recently Prof. Langiey's experiments have prothat it is only necessary to make the pellers revolve fast enough in order to i

> he airship along at a rate almost "Also he has discovered that the resistosed, implying that so much less motive ower is needed. The speed attained by the irship of this pattern will be 100 miles an will be able to traverse space at a rate far exceeding the flight of the fastest birds,

> different from that of the balloon. Unitke the latter, it does not aim to float by rea-son of being lighter than the air, Proimes as much as the air which si ough a large and heavy an

to the air currents and thus ob make a start from the ground without m difficulty. The eagle makes a long run

ject very carefully on the plan of a tro Suppose a line of poles carrying a nnecting wires would travel alo bove the trolley. It would carry pended beneath it a car for passenger can say that ten years hence we may such a line as this running across the nent, with a continuous flight of sero tervals? One important advantage trolley idea is that the wire would the flying machine, and no steering wou

Fifteen years ago a man woo had the ofessor Octave Chanut, was not be ortation problem remaining for man olve. When the first dread of the air been conquered, when the horror of empty space has been mastered through habit, the human fiyer, having successfull the birds, will doubtless be able on their methods."

Wants McKinley to Speak.

to expect from the silver States? It is true that he has picked up California and some other delegations here and there. But if he has a large majority of the convention, and the prevailing sentiment? The vast bus'ness interests of this country are ex-ceedingly tired of uncertainty. They want something definite. They have heard from all the other candidates. They want to hear from McKinley. McKinley should speak.

Two Sides.

It again shows there are two sides to pot-tics that Harrison seems to prefer an out-ing in the mountains to an inning at St.

Located.

In the meanwhile, the Matthews boom, in case the latte